REMARKS

Claims 11-30 are presently in the application. Claims 1-10 have been canceled.

Reconsideration of the rejections of claims 11-24 and 27-30 as anticipated by Searle and of the rejection of claims 25 and 26 as unpatentable over Searle in view of Hertrich is respectfully requested.

Claim 11 is directed to an electrical machine with a rotor attached to a shaft and a multi-part stator that has a yoke ring and stator fins that delimit winding grooves, which winding grooves accommodate windings or winding segments wound around insulator elements wherein the stator comprises a number of first wound insulator elements that are wound one after another with the same first, **uncut** winding wire and a number of second insulator elements that are wound one after another with the same second, **uncut** winding wire. For example, Fig. 1 of applicants' drawings illustrates a number of first wound insulator elements (5, 6, 7) that are wound one after another with the same first, **uncut** winding wire (9). In Fig. 2, this first set of first wound insulator elements is shown inserted into grooves in the stator (1). As explained in the specification at para. [0029], the insertion of the first wound insulator elements is followed by the insertion of the set of three insulator elements of the second winding packet, each offset to the right by one stator fin 4. As applicants' specification teaches, the number of first wound insulator elements (5, 6, 7) are wound one after another with the same first, **uncut** winding wire.

In his consideration of the reference to Searle, the examiner has looked at Fig.10 as a completed disclosure by itself, without considering the teachings of the reference as a whole, and

has determined that Fig. 10 teaches "a number of first wound insulator elements that are wound one after another with the same winding wire ....".

This determination by the examiner is a basic error of fact finding. A prior art reference must be considered in its entirety, i.e., as a whole, including portions that would lead away from the claimed invention. *W.L. Gore & Associates, Inc. v. Garlock, Inc.*, 721 F.2d 1540, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983), *cert. denied*, 469 U.S. 851 (1984). When one looks at the actual teachings contained in Searle, it is clear that Searle does not teach an electrical machine with a rotor attached to a shaft and a multi-part stator that has a yoke ring and stator fins that delimit winding grooves, which winding grooves accommodate windings or winding segments wound around insulator elements wherein the stator comprises a number of first wound insulator elements that are wound one after another with the same first, **uncut** winding wire and a number of second insulator elements that are wound one after another with the same second, **uncut** winding wire. For example, Fig. 1 of applicants' drawings illustrates a number of first wound insulator elements (5, 6, 7) that are wound one after another with the same first, **uncut** winding wire (9) as recited in claim 11.

At col.3, line 5, Searle says that Fig.10 is only a schematic representation. If one then goes on to consider the entire teaching of Searle, it becomes clear that the true teaching of Searle is that the wires shown schematically in Fig.10 are, in actuality, a showing of the circuit leads 50, which are mounted on circuit board 44. The winding wires for the series of coils are clearly not the same winding wire, but rather the coils are interconnected by the leads on circuit board 44.

In his discussion of Fig. 2, Searle teaches that each of the bobbins 2, with a pole piece 26 already inserted at station 24, is wound at the winding station. After winding, the ends of the winding wire are cut at the winding station and connected to terminal pins 18A and 18B. As an alternative, Searle indicates that the winding wires can be left intact at the time of winding, but then are cut later in the process, and when cut, they are then connected to the terminal pins. Thus, in either alternative, the winding wire for each coil in its series of coils in not "uncut," nor do the series of coils have "the same first winding wire" after they are located in the mandrel 34 shown in Fig. 3.

To support a rejection of a claim under 35 U.S.C. 102, it must be shown that each element of the claim is found, either expressly described or under principles of inherency, in a single prior art reference. See Kalman v. Kimberly-Clark Corp., 713 F.2d 760, 772, 218 USPQ 781, 789 (Fed. Cir. 1983), cert. denied, 465 U.S. 1026 (1984).

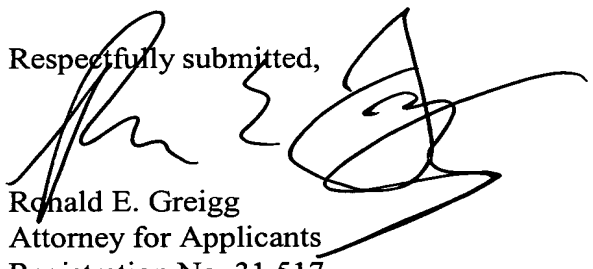
Searle does not teach an electrical machine of the type recited in claim 11 in which the stator comprises a number of first wound insulator elements that are wound one after another with the same first, uncut winding wire and a number of second insulator elements that are wound one after another with the same second, uncut winding wire. Accordingly, claim 11 and claims 12-24 and 27-30, dependent on claim 11, are not anticipated by Searle.

Hertrich, like Searle, fails to teach or suggest an electrical machine of the type recited in claim 11 in which the stator comprises a number of first wound insulator elements that are wound one after another with the same first, uncut winding wire and a number of second insulator elements that are wound one after another with the same second, uncut winding wire. Therefore,

even if it had been obvious to combine the teachings of Searle and Hertrich in the manner suggested by the examiner, one of ordinary skill would still not have arrived at the subject matter of applicants' claims 25 and 26. Accordingly, claims 25 and 26 are not rendered obvious in view of the combined teachings of Searle and Hertrich.

Entry of the amendment and allowance of the claims are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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